

SPECIAL
AFTERNOON
EDITION

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.05

(ESTABLISHED 1831.)

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January 29 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 60 2 p.m. 68
Humidity 88 63

January 29 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 60 2 p.m. 60
Humidity 77 68

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SUNDAY, JANUARY 30, 1916

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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

MR. LANSING'S NOTE TO THE BELLIGERENTS.

FORMULA AMERICA PROPOSES BELLIGERENTS SHOULD ADOPT.

Another German Lie Exploded.
Investigations Prove Allegations Without Foundation.

GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR SAID TO BE ON THE APPAM

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

FOUR GERMAN ATTACKS.

January 29, 3.05 a.m.
A Paris communique states that there has been fierce cannon-
ading and sharp fighting in Artois, where German attacks at four
different points were repulsed, except at one south of Givenchy,
whereby the enemy, after exploding a number of mines, gained a
footing in our advanced trenches.

Of the other attacks, which were simultaneous, two were com-
pletely defeated—namely, near the Neuville-La Folie road, and
north-east of Arras.

A third attack, north of Bollincourt, was arrested at the outset,
the enemy being unable to leave his trenches in face of artillery and
rifle fire.

The French, in a sharp fight, recaptured another mine crater south
of the Neuville-La Folie road and repulsed violent counter-attacks.

The seriousness of the enemy losses in the preceding fights in
this region is shown by the fact that 150 German bodies were
counted in one of the recaptured craters.

The enemy violently bombarded Arras and the positions south
of the town, the French vigorously replying.

The French guns wrecked enemy works south of Lesigny.

THE FIGHTING ON THE SOMME.

January 29, 5.10 p.m.
A Paris communique says that after a sharp counter-attack at
Artois, we recaptured a portion of the trench occupied by the Ger-
mans yesterday. The enemy after a violent bombardment south of
the Somme attacked on a front of several kilometres. The whole of
the southern part of the attack failed completely, only succeeding on
the actual bank of the Somme. The attacks have been stopped.

The French counter-attacks re-occupied some trenches.
The French artillery set fire to a magazine to the south of
Munster. There were many explosions.

GREECE AND THE ALLIES.

ALLIED MARINES OCCUPY GREEK FORT.

January 29, 3.20 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Salonica states that marines from
British, French, Russian and Italian warships in harbour at day-
break on the 23rd inst. landed on the Karaburnu Peninsula and
occupied a Greek fort and garrison, without being resisted.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE SERBIAN ARMY.

CONTINUES MOST ORDERLY.

January 29, 3.05 a.m.
A Paris communique says that the withdrawal of the Serbian
army from Albania continues most orderly. An Austrian advance
guard has reached San Giovanni de Medua, but guns and munitions and
material left there by the Serbians have been removed by French
troops and taken to Brindisi.

The retirement of the Serbians has been favoured with better
weather and by bridges which the British Mission has constructed
over the principle rivers and also by depots for food which have been
organised along the roads. The embarkation of Serbian troops con-
tinues regularly.

The situation at the front for the Bulgarians has been un-
changed for a month. A Bulgarian detachment occupies Dibra and
a reserve brigade occupies Struga, north of Lake Ochrida.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA AND SUBMARINE WARFARE.

MR. LANSING'S NOTE TO THE BELLIGERENTS.

January 29, 4.20 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, it is stated
that Mr. Lansing's Note to the Belligerents on the subject
of submarine warfare declares that armed merchantmen may
be denied entry into American ports except on the same conditions
as warships, unless the Powers accept the proposals of the United
States, which, while regarding the destruction of merchantmen
without warning and removing of passengers and crew safely as
contrary to humanity, considers that a belligerent should not be
deprived of the right to use submarines.

Mr. Lansing considers that the introduction of submarine
warfare has changed the status of armed merchantmen, as the
defensive powers of submarines is limited, even against light guns.
Therefore, it is right that merchantmen should carry armaments,
though legally doubtful.

THE FORMULA PROPOSED BY MR. LANSING.

January 29, 4.20 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at New York states that the formula
which Mr. Lansing proposes the belligerents should adopt on the
subject of submarines, is as follows—

1. That a non-combatant be entitled to travel by sea in belligerent
merchantmen and to rely on the rules of International Law
and those of humanity.

2. That merchantmen of any nationality shall not be subject
to attack without warning.

3. That belligerent merchantmen should promptly obey the
order to heave to.

4. That a merchantman should not be attacked unless the
merchantman resists, and the attack must cease when flight or
resistance ceases.

5. Sinking is only justifiable when it is impossible to supply a
prize crew or to convey the merchantman and passengers and crew
must be removed safely.

STRAIGHT TIP TO GERMANY.

January 29, 1.20 p.m.
Reuter's Washington correspondent states it is strongly
reiterated that President Wilson's speech was directed to Germany,
who have been informed they must disavow the sinking of the
Lusitania.

"NEW YORK WORLD'S" STATEMENT.

January 29, 1.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that a well-
informed correspondent of the New York World says that President
Wilson has given Germany till February 5 to disavow the sinking
of the Lusitania.

ANOTHER GERMAN LIE EXPLODED.

ALLEGED CRUELITIES BY BRITISH TROOPS.

January 28, 6.05 p.m.
The Press Bureau publishes correspondence between the Am-
erican Ambassador at Berlin and Sir Edward Grey with reference to
the German Note regarding the alleged cruelties inflicted by British
and Indian troops on German prisoners. Sir Edward Grey's reply
shows that full investigation by the Commanders of British and
Indian Corps have proved the allegations to be without foundation.
On the contrary, British and Indian soldiers heroically rescued
German wounded and treated them most humanely.

THE FEARED LOSS OF THE APPAM.

GERMAN PRISONERS ABOARD.

January 29, 1.20 p.m.
It is stated that there were German prisoners from the
Camerouns on board the Appam.

THE CLOSING OF MUSEUMS.

LETTERS OF PROTEST.

January 29, 1.20 p.m.
Letters published protesting against the closing of the museums
include one from Lord Morley who says that the National History
Museum is one of the places which Overseas visitors most wish to
see. Closing it for the sake of a few hundred pounds is a singular
example of perversity.

SWEDISH STEAMER HELD UP.

CARGO OF MEAT DISCOVERED.

January 29, 1.20 p.m.
The Foreign Office announces that a search made on the
Swedish steamer, Stockholm, shows that the cargo includes 142
tons of meat, originally entered on the manifest, but subsequently
deleted indicating that fraud was intended.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

IMPORTATION OF LUXURIES.

FRESH AND TINNED FRUITS.

January 29, 1.20 p.m.
It is stated that pineapples, peaches, nectarines and plums are
included in the list of prohibited fruits; also dried fruits. The
prohibition of the import of tinned fruits will be considered.

LORD DERBY'S RECRUITING.

ANOTHER BATCH CALLED OUT.

January 29, 3.05 p.m.
Notices have been posted calling out Lord Derby's groups of
ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, on February 2.

NO FURTHER NEWS.

January 29, 3.05 p.m.
There is no further news of the liner Appam.

GERMAN LOSSES.

HILAIRE BELLOC'S REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

(British Foreign Office Telegram.)

January 28, 5.00 p.m.
Mr. Hilaire Belloc, the famous military critic, discussing Ger-
man losses, says:—"The official figures given by the German Gov-
ernment of the losses in the casualty lists up to and including those
of November 30, but, excluding losses at sea, give a total of just
over two and a half millions. These lists do not include losses from
disease, save deaths from disease. They do not refer, upon an
average, to a later date than the early days of October, and certain
features in them point to their incompleteness.

"For instance, we find that, in individual lists periodically
issued, over six hundred thousand are accounted for as dead; but
official German totals give barely more than five hundred thousand,
and the small proportion it would as compared dead clearly
indicates the omission of many light cases. Again the figures set
down for deaths from disease are manifestly misleading. They can
only refer to some particular category, such as deaths in base hospitals
or deaths from a particular set of diseases. We know that this is
the case, because the figures given are actually less than half the
death rate from disease among men of military age during peace time.

"The number of German prisoners in the hands of the various
Allies further proves that the figures for missing are insufficient,
allowing, as one must, a considerable margin for missing who are
not prisoners but deserters or dead. The total losses to the German
Empire alone up to the date in question—November 30—and not to
the early days of October, to which, at the latest, the official
German figures refer, are, upon every line of evidence, somewhat
over four millions. Of these, however, close upon a million must
have returned to service after recovery from wounds or sickness,
and we may set the total loss of fighting men from the forces of the
German Empire, to November 30, at not less than three and a quarter
million, and more probably three and half or even over."

Later Mr. Belloc says that now, after a delay of more than three
months, it is possible to establish from German casualty lists them-
selves the extent of the catastrophes suffered by the German armies
during the great blows delivered upon them in the British offensive
in Champagne at the end of last September. It will be remembered
that the enemy put forward the obviously untenable claim that the
main shock of this offensive was met in Champagne by no more
than a Division: say of a full strength of twenty thousand men.
This statement carried no weight and has deservedly been forgotten
but it is remarkable how much greater his losses were even than
was, at the moment, the Allied estimate of them. Highest of such
estimates made by the victors upon that occasion put the enemy
losses at some two hundred and forty thousand.

So far we can already discover, from German lists alone,
that the loss was close on three hundred thousand men, excluding
all cases of shock, sickness, etc. necessarily arising in
large numbers from so intense an action. We must further
remark upon the delays in the publication of German lists, and their
consequent incompleteness. Even during the third month after the
action, the Infantry lists alone include twelve thousand names
checked and admitted after so great a lapse of time; and this fourth
month after the action—January—still is providing us with new
names in the lists. It will probably be found, when the history of the
war is written, that, counting all casualties, the enemy suffered no less
than three hundred and fifty thousand losses in these memorable days.

TELEGRAMS.

DAM BURSTS IN CALIFORNIA.

FIFTY PERSON DROWNED.
Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."
London, Received January 30.
According to Reuter's corre-
spondent at Washington a big
dam burst at San Diego, Cali-
fornia. Fifty persons have been
drowned, and many are homeless.
An immense amount of damage
has been done.

THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.

APPOINTMENT OF MILITARY SECRETARY.

London, Received, January 30.
Lord Chelmsford, the new
Viceroy of India, has appointed
Major Ralph Verney, who was
with him in Australia, as his
Military Secretary.
Lady Chelmsford has gone to
France to meet her husband.

DOUGLAS BOAT AFIRE.

An Outbreak on the "Haimun".

This morning, shortly before
nine o'clock, smoke was observed
to be issuing from the fore-hold
of the Douglas Steamship Com-
pany's s.s. Haimun as she was
lying alongside the Company's
Wharf. The Haimun has only
just come out of dock after her
annual overhaul, and was due to
leave to-day at noon for Swatow,
Amoy and Foochow.

The Fire Brigade was sum-
moned and, under the direction
of Station Superintendent Lane,
was soon on the spot. The fire-
boat was also called to the scene.
Examination revealed the fact
that the outbreak was confined to
the Chinese crew's quarters in
the fore part of the vessel, and
soon the fore part of the ship was
being flooded by the flood and
from the high pressure mains on
the Praya. In less than an hour
the outbreak was completely
extinguished and the Brigade
then proceeded to pump the water
out of the vessel. The cause of the
outbreak is not known at the
moment. The damage is believed
not to be great.

Two of the Chinese crew were
partially overcome by the fumes,
and, in the case of one, artificial
respiration had to be resorted to
to bring him round.

It was a fortunate circumstance
that the fire was discovered
before the steamer left port. As
a consequence of the occurrence,
the departure of the Haimun will
be delayed.

YAMATI FERRY SUNK.

Loss of Hongkong Cricket Club Gear.

Yesterday evening, at about
6.40, one of the Yamati Ferry
launches, the Wai On, was sunk
as the result of a collision with
another ferry boat. It appears
that she had just left Yamati,
with a large number of passengers
on board, and, when passing out
of the breakwater, almost opposite
the Naval Camber, she collided
with another ferry launch named
the Lee Shing, which was
proceeding in the opposite direc-
tion. Both launches were
damaged, and the Wai On
sank in about ten minutes. As
far as can be ascertained, all the
passengers and crew were saved.

The Lee Shing proceeded to
one of the Naval Yard wharves,
and, having landed her passen-
gers, returned to the assistance
of the Wai On, but in the mean-
time all the passengers from this
launch had been taken off by
other launches.

Several of the passengers were
carrying luggage and most of this
was lost. It is known that one
man lost \$550 in Hongkong
subsidary coins.

Among the goods lost were
twelve bags containing cricket
gear of the Hongkong Cricket
Club. These were being brought
back after the match between the
Hongkong "Boots" and the Re-
serves.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MORE GROUPS CALLED UP.

January 28, 7.10 p.m.
Official notices are being printed calling up eight more of Lord Derby's groups, namely, ten to seventeen inclusive.

FOR SERVICES IN GALLIOLI.

January 28, 5.00 p.m.
The names of those mentioned by Sir Ian Hamilton for services in Gallipoli occupied seventeen pages of the *Gazette*, of which four pages were "Awards." The names include all ranks and all arms, Infantry and Naval men. Among them are Lieut.-Generals Sir R. T. Mahon, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.; Sir W. K. Birdwood, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.; Major-Generals the Hon. J. H. G. Byng, K.C. M.G., C.B., M.V.O.; E. A. Altham, C.B., C.M.G.; F. J. Davies, C.B.; F. S. Inglefield, C.B., D.S.O.; W. Douglas, C.B., D.S.O.; G. G. A. Egerton, C.B.; W. E. Peyton, C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.; F. C. Shaw, C.B.; G. F. Ellison, C.B.; H. D. Fanebawse, C.B.; W. B. Marshall, W.P. Braithwaite, C.B.; F. S. Maude, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; R. C. B. Laurence and Sir A. J. Godley, K.C.M.G., C.B.

AMERICA'S LAST WARNING.

January 28, 5.00 p.m.
At a banquet President Wilson delivered an important speech, making a strong plea for military preparedness in the United States. He emphasized how he had struggled to keep peace, but the liberty and honour of the nation were more important. He admitted that in his Message to Congress he had said the need for preparedness was not pressing, but he had learned much in the meantime. Americans had a deep-seated passion for peace, but they were ready to fight at any time for the vindication of their character and honour. They would at no time cravenly avoid a contest. They would rather surrender territory than ideals. He desired to emphasize that the circumstances of the world to-day are not what they were yesterday; "I cannot tell you what the international relations of the United States will be to-morrow; I use the word literally, and I dare not keep silent and let the country suppose that to-morrow is certain to be as bright as to-day. America will not be the aggressor, but America does not control the circumstances of the world. We must be sure that we are the faithful servants of those things we love, and be ready to defend them."

At Washington correspondents regard the speech as a last warning to Count Bernstorff that Germany must give satisfaction for the sinking of the *Lusitania*.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

ENEMY REPULSED AT ARTOIS.

January 28, 5.10 p.m.
A Paris communique states that the French repulsed two German attempted attacks in Artois. The French guns exploded an ammunition depot at Palselaine.

THE BRITISH COMMUNIQUE.

January 28, 12.10 a.m.
A British communique states that late yesterday afternoon, under cover of heavy rifle, machine gun and artillery fire, the enemy attempted an infantry attack on the salient of our trenches to the north-east of Loos. The attack was driven back by our fire. Last night the enemy was active with rifle and artillery fire to the east of Arras. Our artillery retaliated. To-day the enemy exploded a mine at Ericourt and another to the east of Givenchy; no damage was done. We sprung a mine to the east of Givenchy. Hostile artillery is most active against our trenches north of Maricourt between Loos and La Bassée and on the canal east of Arras and north of Wytschaete. We retaliated, damaging hostile trenches in many places.

FEARED LOSS OF THE LINER APPAM.

BIG LIST OF PASSENGERS.

January 28, 6.00 p.m.
Passengers who arrived at Plymouth this afternoon from West Africa were astounded to hear that the *Appam* is missing. They say she had over 200 passengers.

TWO GOVERNORS ABOARD.

January 28, 6.00 p.m.
It is announced in Liverpool that Sir E. M. Merewether, the Governor of Sierra Leone, with his wife and suite were aboard the *Appam*.

Later.
Sir E. M. Merewether was homeward bound to assume the Governorship of the Leeward Islands. Other passengers on the *Appam* were Mr. F. S. James, the Governor of Lagos, who was going to take up the Colonial Secretaryship of the Straits Settlements, and Mr. F. C. Fuller, the Chief Commissioner of Ashanti, with his wife. There were also many West African Civil Servants.

OFFICIAL NUMBER OF PASSENGERS.

January 28, 9.20 p.m.
It is officially announced that the *Appam* carried 211 first-class and 81 other passengers and a crew of 133, but these numbers may be slightly exceeded.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE AERIAL ATTACK ON FREIBURG.
EXTRAORDINARY GERMAN STATEMENT.

January 28, 7.40 p.m.
A German official communique makes the extraordinary statement, "No definite reports of a nocturnal enemy aerial attack on the port of Freiburg are yet to hand." Freiburg is possibly near the entrance to the Rhine Canal.

REPRISAL FOR ATTACK ON DOVER.

January 28, 10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam shows that the air-raid was made on Freiburg in Baden and not on Freiburg on the Elbe. The raid was a reprisal for the aeroplane attack on Dover. The town was celebrating the Kaiser's birthday and the theatre was packed.

A DIRIGIBLE ATTACK.

January 29, 2.40 a.m.
A Paris communique states that it was a dirigible which bombed Freiburg in retaliation for the Zeppelin bombing of villages in the Epernay district. Thirty-eight large bombs were dropped on the stations and the military establishments which were seriously damaged.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S REASSURING STATEMENT.

January 28, 9.55 p.m.
Mr. Lloyd George has been interviewed by the *Secolo di Milan*. After a warm appreciation of the unconquerable tenacity of the Italians who are fighting on the Alpine peaks and dragging guns to insurmountable heights, he promised that the Government would do its utmost to remedy the shortage of shipping from which all the Allies were suffering alike. He hoped that a party of Italians would come to see the tremendous munitions works of Great Britain. Mr. Lloyd George declared that he was absolutely confident; firstly, because the Allies were taking counsel together instead of acting independently as they had mistakenly done in the past; and, secondly, "because we shall have more men, strong and fit, and more munitions than the enemy, so that the war is only beginning for us, while the economic and financial conditions of Germany are growing worse daily. There must be no military deadlock," he said. "It may take long to crack the nut, but we must hear it crack. It is a grim, final struggle between military autocracy and political liberty. If there were a general election in Britain to-morrow not a single member against the war would be returned."

FIGHTING IN WESTERN EGYPT.

January 28, 11.30 p.m.
An official statement has been published giving further details of the fighting in Western Egypt on the 23rd inst. The enemy were unaware of our advance until the dawn of the 23rd. Deserters who have arrived at Mersa Matruh state that the enemy losses on the flank alone exceeded the total losses in the engagement on December 25, and included some Turkish officers. This severe defeat has greatly discouraged the local Bedouins with the Senusi and they are reported to be deserting and returning east.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

AUSTRIANS DRIVEN BACK.

January 29, 12.10 a.m.
A communique states that after intense artillery fire, the Austrians, on the evening of the 27th inst., three times attempted to rush the Italian positions on the upper Isonzo, but were repulsed with heavy losses. Finally they took to flight and the Italians re-occupied part of the ground abandoned on the night of the 24th inst., and consolidated their positions.

THE RUSSIANS.

CONTINUED SUCCESSSES.

January 29, 1.35 a.m.
A Petrograd communique states that the Russians continue their successes in the Caucasus. They crushed a large Turkish column west of Melaghet, taking hundreds of prisoners and huge quantities of munitions and material. They pursued the Turks into the town of Khrysakala, between Erzerum and Mush, where they captured a great reserve of munitions and food. The Turks are fleeing towards Mush.

A SUCCESS IN PERSIA.

January 29, 1.35 a.m.
The Russians have defeated large Turkish forces in Persia, south of Lake Urumia, capturing numerous Turks and Kurds, a quantity of arms and munitions and a thousand head of cattle. They also repulsed the enemy southwards to the south-east of Hamadan.

ACTIVE ARTILLERY DUELS.

January 29, 1.35 a.m.
A Petrograd communique states there have been active artillery duels in the Riga region, where enemy aeroplanes are regulating the fire, and have also bombed several places. A number of Zeppelins bombed Dyvinsk. Russian artillery dispersed a large German force in the region of Lake Svencion. Russian bomb throwers dislodged the enemy from three mine craters to the north of Riga in the region of the Strypa.

THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

LANDING AT KARABURNU.

January 28, 3.20 a.m.
Reuter's Salonica correspondent states that a landing at Karaburnu was effected under the guns of warships. The Greek commander protested. Simultaneously with the naval landing, the French infantry surrounded the fort and neighbouring habitations on the land side, secured the buildings, and ordered the removal of the inhabitants. The action of the Allies was due to the undesirability of the fortress being in other hands than theirs, and to the belief that a German submarine drew supplies in the vicinity of this coast.

1891.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the *Hongkong Telegraph* for January 29th, 1891.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank New Issue—\$335 per share, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$95 per share, buyers.

China Traders Insurance Company—\$84 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance Co.—\$265 per share, sellers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$115 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—\$89 per share, nominal.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$330 per share, sales.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$88 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$89 per cent premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$367 per share, buyers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$130 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$175 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent Debentures—\$501.

Indo-China S.N. Company—\$273 per cent dis., sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$47 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$173 per share, buyers.

Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$96 per share, sales.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$95 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$139 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$82 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$10 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$24 per share, sellers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—\$75 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$20 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$88 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$72 per share, sales.

West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$39 per share, sellers.

SWISS IMPORTS.

Formation of Important Body.

The following extract from a telegram despatched by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to His Majesty's Representatives abroad, dated November 7, 1915, is published in the *Hongkong Government Gazette* for general information:—

"Societe Suisse de Surveillance Economique."

An agreement has been concluded between the Allied Governments and the Swiss Government for the formation of a Societe de Surveillance Economique (a body similar to Netherlands Overseas Trust) in Switzerland.

The Swiss Society will take delivery of practically all commodities on allied lists of contraband and restricted exports for which it will be regarded as the only authorized consignee in Switzerland. It will start operations at beginning of December.

Nothing can be consigned to the Society without the formal consent of their office at Bern being first obtained by ultimate consignees. Shippers and shipowners are therefore advised to require proof of such consent before making any shipments to Switzerland of the commodities in question if they wish the goods to escape detention.

His Majesty's Government cannot forgo right of search in respect to consignments to which particular suspicion attaches, but they hope detention will be unnecessary in all cases of goods duly consigned to the Society.

The list of commodities which may be so consigned may vary from time to time, but will be announced in *Board of Trade Journal* and in *Switzerland*.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes.

Yesterday afternoon the annual distribution of prizes took place at St. Joseph's College, the awards being presented to the successful scholars by His Lordship Bishop D. Pozzani. During the proceedings the following programme was rendered by the scholars: Overture, Master It. Sequeira; chorus, "Ye Mariners of England," the College Choir; dialogue, "What we shall do when we are men?" Eight Pupils from Class IV, solo & chorus, "The Professor & L.L.D." Master Leo. d'Almada & College Choir; piano solo, "Onde Argentine," Master R. Sequeira; recitation, "A Ballad of War," Master H. Coates; chorus, "We love to sing our merry song," College Choir; recitation, Antony's Address over the Body of Caesar, Master L. Gutierrez; "Rule Britannia," College Choir.

THE PRIZE LIST.

The prize list was as follows:—

Class Prizes.

Class VIII A.—1, Lewis Ribeiro; 2, Arthur Brown; 3, Pedro S. G. 4, Edward Brown; 5, Tommy Chanstong; 6, Marcus Fishman; 7, James Ward; 8, C. H. Koch; 9, J. Cruz; 10, E. de Souza.

Class VIII B.—1, Kung Kai Yuen; 2, Chung Tung Woon; 3, Chung Wung Woon; 4, Kung Wai Yuen; 5, Yee Man Hoi; 6, Joseph Ah Cheong; 7, Lee Tai Chung.

Class VII A.—1, L. Ribeiro; 2, A. Oliveira; 3, C. Cunha; 4, G. Pinna; 5, A. Edgar; 6, L. Pinna; 7, W. Ribeiro; 8, A. Tak On.

Class VII B.—1, Chung Ling; 2, Kwok Sing; 3, Chung Man; 4, Chan Sai; 5, Yu Kwong; 6, Pan Kwong; 7, Sin Cheong; 8, Cheong Mee; 9, Chui Cheong.

Class VI A.—1, John Murphy; 2, F. Suzuki; 3, F. Hipialis; 4, O. Solomon; 5, E. McDougal; 6, E. Jordan; 7, D. V. Goldsboro; 8, J. O. Cooper; 9, J. de Souza; 10, Lannet Mitchell.

Class VI B.—1, A. Brimmin; 2, P. Glade; 3, M. Ono; 4, M. Umamoto; 5, V. G. Neves; 6, M. Sedik.

Class VI C.—1, Ho Man Kai; 2, Yuen Ting Fan; 3, Wong Chum Sam; 4, Leung Wah Ping; 5, Li Kwong Yee; 6, Cheung Kwan Ching; 7, Lai Man Kit; 8, Wong Chua Shum; 9, Li Kwong Yee; 10, Luk Yung Kwong.

Class V A.—1, Noel Braga (Old Boys' Scholarship); 2, Frank Tse Yut; 3, George Milar; 4, R. Dansberg; 5, L. Xavier; 6, L. Roze; 7, C. d'Almeida; 8, John Ribeiro; 9, C. Pook.

Class V B.—1, F. V. Ribeiro (Old Boys' Scholarship); 2, M. Silva; 3, M. Barwald; 4, Leo. d'Almada; 5, A. Gomes; 6, V. Xavier; 7, E. Franco; 8, F. Medina; 9, H. Silva.

Class V C.—1, Chow Fong (Old Boys' Scholarship); 2, Chu Wah; 3, Chow Fung Fo; 4, Go Koo Ching; 5, Louis Chao; 6, Leung Tin Yung; 7, Fung Ip; 8, Chan Leong Yee; 9, See Loman.

Class IV.—1, L. Xavier (Bro. Peter's Memorial Scholarship); 2, H. Coates; 3, W. Darabjee; 4, J. Godino; 5, L. Roze; 6, M. Sepher; 7, K. Esani; 8, C. Guingem; 9, P. O'Brien.

Class III A.—J. I. Corominas (Lugard Scholarship); 2, E. A. Remedios; 3, A. Souza; 4, J. Basto; 5, E. Medina; 6, A. Reid; 7, A. Rocha; 8, P. Elms.

Class III B.—1, F. Chow Tse Chee; 2, J. Chua Cham; 3, J. Tam Hang; 4, Chan Lok; 5, J. Bing-Chang.

Junior Class.
General Proficiency.—C. Roza. Religious Knowledge.—1st, L. Gutierrez; 2nd, C. Roza.

English.—1st, C. O. Lam. (Bellicus Scholarship); 2nd, C. Roza.

Mathematics.—1st, C. C. Lam; 2nd, F. Wing Kwong.

History.—1st, C. Roza; 2nd, L. Gutierrez.

Geography.—1st, C. Roza; 2nd, S. Kiong Lam.

Arithmetic.—1st, C. C. Lam; 2nd, A. Tyeckan.

Book-keeping.—1st, A. Mader; 2nd, C. C. Lam.

Senior Class.
Religious Knowledge.—1, E. A. Basto; 2nd, F. A. Xavier.

English Composition.—1st, J. Landolt; (Bellicus Scholarship); 2nd, Cheung Lam.

Literature.—1st, J. Landolt. (Sir N. H. Mody's Gold Medal); 2nd, Kwo Chong Kee.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the *Hongkong Telegraph*.]

[To the Editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*.]

HIS SATANIC MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS ON THE SHAMEN.

Sir,—All true Britishers will sympathise with our brothers who are compelled to live with Germans on a British Concession, whether in Canton, Shanghai or any other Coast Port of China, especially when it is well known that they (Germans) are plotting to do us every possible harm in China and India.

It is strange that we, as a nation, begin to take action after a great calamity has happened, involving loss of life that could have been averted had those who rule us only listened to the voice of those who know.

Britishers and Allies resident in the Coast Ports of China (and even in Hongkong) may comfort themselves with the knowledge that the present subjects of His Satanic Majesty Kaiser Wilhelm (the last of his race as a ruler we hope), will eventually be removed from China, just as certain as the Prisoners of War were eventually removed from Kowloon.

Meantime let us pray that the words of The Litany may be heard. "That it may please thee to endue the Lords of the Council with grace, wisdom, and understanding."

Many of our Councillors at home want wisdom and understanding of affairs in China.

Yours etc.,

D. C.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1916.

French.—Mehal.
Portuguese.—R. A. Basto.
Classical Chinese.—Kwo Chong Kee.

Chinese Dialect.—Cheung Lam.
Geography.—R. A. Basto.
European History.—Kwo Chong Kee.

Mathematics (Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry).—1st, Cheung Lam; 2nd, Amir Chandi.

Trigonometry.—Lau Ching.
Drawing.—J. A. Xavier.
Book-keeping.—R. M. Rocha.
Shorthand.—L. A. Omand.

EXAMINATIONS.
Hongkong University.
Matriculation (July, 1915).—

1, J. S. Lundell. (Passed with Honours); 2, Kwo Chong Kee; 3, Amir Chandi; 4, Cheung Lam.

Senior Local.—1, R. A. Basto; 2, John Ng Sain Cheung; 3, Lam Cheung; 4, Wai Mohammed Ismail; 5, R. M. Rocha; 6, L. A. Omand; 7, F. A. Xavier; 8, Chan Yee Fook.

Junior Local.—1, See Kiong Lam; 2, L. A. Gutierrez; 3, M. A. Carralho; 4, C. F. Eze; 5, A. Tyeckan; 6, E. M. Franco; 7, L. M. Xavier; 8, A. O. Mader; 9, F. E. Sura; 10, Chow Ching Lam; (11), Wing Tze Wang; 12, Tam Wing Kwong; 13, M. F. Liao; 14, L. M. Alaraka; 15, Lam Yee Onat; 16, R. M. Alaraka; 17, L. G. Roze; 18, M. Stenberg; 19, O. F. Ribeiro; 20, J. G. Roze.

* Distinction in book-keeping.
† Distinction in English, mathematics, arithmetic and book-keeping.

Fuman's Phonetic Institute
Examinations.—Twelve theory certificates; fourteen elementary certificates.

The donors of Scholarships and prizes were:—The Lordship Bishop D. Pozzani; the Bellicus Scholarship; Senior and Junior; the Lugard Scholarship; Sir Horatius Mody's Gold Medal; Mr. B. J. S. Scholastic; Bro. Peter's Memorial Scholarship; Commodore R. H. Anstruther, O.M.C.; Mr. C. Montague Eds; Mr. Ho Kom Tong; Sir Robert Ho Tung, K.C.; Messrs. Ho Wing, Ellis, Kadoorie, Kelly, and Watson, Ltd.; Mrs. M. Lam Chai Pak, Messrs. J. M. E. Michaelis, J. M. Nouron, J. M. de Oualde, G. J. Sequeira, Hon. Mr. E. Sedell, Messrs. M. K. Shabb, E. Steiner, E. Tse Yik O, E. Warren, L. M. Xavier.

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